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at this moment I have no suggestion to make with respect to the form which the celebration should take, I have no doubt that a suitable mode of commemorating the event will be decided upon by the committees appointed for that purpose.

J. G. Carter Troop, M. A., University of Toronto, Professor of English in the University of Chicago.

It is very gratifying to know that one of the things you think should be given prominence in the proposed celebration of the century of peace between the United States and Canada, or rather Great Britain, is Canadian literature. In response to your kind letter asking me for some hints as to the best way of bringing this subject before the American people, I beg to offer these suggestions:

1. The publication of a special commemoration edition of a certain limited number of books by Canadian writers in fiction, essays and poetry, having more than local reputation, the choice to be made by a committee of five nominated by the presidents of McGill, Toronto, Queen's, Dalhousie and Manitoba Universities, each president to nominate one member.

2. A paper to be read or an oration to be delivered on Canadian literature and on Canadian history as leading features of the celebration; the paper or oration to be published and to serve as a general introduction to the proposed special commemoration edition of Canadian authors; the choice of writers or speakers to be made by the committee of five mentioned above.

"Great talents," as Goethe once observed, "are the finest peacemakers." Nothing weakens national barriers more than knowledge, for knowledge is international, as an English writer recently remarked. Our hope is that Canada and the United States shall one day be "a league of intellectual commonwealths" wherein each draws from the other all the thoughts and all the forms of beauty that it can without loss of independence. For intellectual and spiritual purposes the British Empire and the United States, having one common tongue, one common medium "of verse and eloquence and piety," should proceed by joint action and work towards a common result.

The New York Peace Society.

Notes of the Society's Activities for the Past Three Months.

BY WILLIAM H. SHORT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

During the last three months the Society has been forming and working out plans for the various activities in which it is proposed to engage during the coming year. Besides its regular work, it has two important tasks in hand for the year. One of these is to assist in every possible way the work of the National Committee for the celebration of the One Hundred Years of Peace between English-speaking peoples, which already has a membership of one hundred and twenty-five representative men and women. The other is that of rendering unofficial coöperation to the United States Peace Commission, which was ordered by Congress last spring, and which will soon be appointed by the President. A vast work is to be done in securing like commissions from other governments and arousing public interest which will make possible the success of its efforts towards international federation and consequent reduction of armaments. We wish to say in this connection that the Society has reprinted Mr. Holt's article, "The United States Peace Commission," from the September *North American Review*, copies of which may be had by calling at the office.

The National Committee for the proposed peace celebration is issuing a prospectus of its plans and purpose and is preparing to solicit membership on the committee from prominent people in each State and territory of the Union. On the 15th of November it united with the

Canadian Club of New York in giving a banquet at the Hotel Astor, the purpose of which was to launch the movement publicly in this city. The existing friendship between the United States and Canada was cemented anew, and sentiments of perpetual peace between England, Canada and the United States were voiced by the speakers. Many prominent guests from the Dominion were present, including the Hon. William L. MacKenzie King, Canadian Minister of Labor, President William Peterson of McGill University, the Hon. Adam C. Bell of New Glasgow, N. S., the presidents of the Canadian Clubs of Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Fredericton, and other distinguished Canadians. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King was the principal Canadian speaker, and was one with the other speakers from the Dominion in recognizing the desirability of commemorating a century of peace between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race on this continent. Mr. King said that what they sought to proclaim by such a celebration was the advance of civilization. Not quite five centuries ago there was a hundred years' war; now there had been a hundred years of peace. Brotherhood had been achieved between nations even where internal discord had not been entirely absent. Canada and the United States had found a better way of settling their differences than by war. "By conferences, by commission, by treaty, by arbitration," said he, "we have settled one by one the differences that have arisen, until to-day whatever there may have been of disappointment or sense of loss has been forgotten in the common accord with which the triumph of reason over force has been acclaimed. May we not hope that, viewing in the light of a hundred years of peace this unprotected frontier of four thousand miles, it will be rendered secure by a common consent to settle all differences in this way; and that other nations will seek to turn their rivalries, as we have done, from military to industrial and substitute workshops for arsenals and factories for forts."

We held our annual Speakers' Luncheon at the City Club on the 14th of November. Brief speeches were made on several phases of the peace movement which are of interest at the present time, and plans for their public presentation outlined. It is proposed to hold several mass meetings during the winter in centrally located places. The first of these has already been held under the auspices of the Labor Temple at Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, and arrangements are being completed with the Civic Forum and People's Institute for at least three large meetings. The meeting which will be held in conjunction with the Civic Forum will be addressed by Count Apponyi of Austria-Hungary, who will shortly arrive in this country. Carnegie Hall will be secured for the occasion, and it is hoped to fill it. The first meeting at Cooper Union will be held in January and the second in March or April.

A Board of Hospitality, the object of which is to entertain in fitting ways distinguished foreigners visiting New York, is being organized by the Society. It is proposed to have the names of from fifty to seventy-five of the leading citizens of New York on the Board, and in addition the resident consuls of the principal nations. A sufficient number of eminent men have signified their willingness to accept appointment to insure the organization of a Board of high standing.

At the October meeting of the executive committee it was decided to secure the strongest obtainable arguments both for and against the enlargement of the United States navy, and to send a copy to each of our vice-presidents, directors and chairmen of committees requesting that they give thought to the matter, and be prepared at an early date to express an opinion concerning what attitude, if any, the Society ought to take toward this question. A luncheon has been arranged for this purpose at the City Club on December 3. Open discussion will take place, and it is expected that a decision will be reached as to whether or not the Society should take a definite stand in the matter.

We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful embroidered silk banner from the Japan Commercial Commissioners, whom the Society entertained at luncheon during their visit to the United States last year. This is being appropriately framed and will be hung in our office.

We are also pleased to acknowledge recent liberal contributions to the current work of the Society from Miss Grace H. Dodge, Mr. Felix M. Warburg, Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson and Mr. Henry Phipps of New York City, and Mr. Samuel Mather of Cleveland, Ohio.

Peace Day in the Churches.

Appeal for the Observance of Peace Sunday.

The following appeal for the observance of Peace Sunday (December 18) in the churches of the nation has been sent to all the important religious journals of the country. The indications are that there will be a much larger observance of the day this year than ever before:

"The time has clearly come when people of every name and creed, of every race and nation, should heartily unite in efforts to bring about the fulfillment of the ancient prophecy, 'Peace on earth and goodwill to men.'

"All the nations, especially all the nations of Christendom, are in closer touch with each other than at any previous time in the world's history. They are bound together by multiplied commercial ties, by rapid transit of various kinds on sea and land, by electric wires that span the continents, reach all islands and rest secure on the beds of the oceans. Most wonderful of all, they are bound together by that strangest and most remarkable of all inventions, the wireless telegraph.

"Surely it is high time that we should all unite in a supreme effort to find a better way of settling international contentions and disagreements than by the wicked waste of untold wealth and the wholesale slaughter of human beings.

"In such a crisis as this, when the movement for world arbitration and peace has made such enormous progress both among the masses of people and in the governments themselves, the religious press, the clergy of every Christian church, all leaders of religious organizations and all patriots and philanthropists, ought most cordially to unite, and with earnest, persistent and wisely-directed efforts strive, in all legitimate ways, to bring about a condition of affairs that shall eventually make wars between the nations an utter impossibility, and put a stop to this

present irrational and burdensome rivalry in armaments.

"To this end we most respectfully urge the clergy of all the Christian churches, and the leaders of all other religious organizations, to observe the third Sunday of December of each year as Peace Sunday, or some other Sunday if this is not convenient, and in song and prayer and reading of the Scriptures, and especially in the sermon, to advocate the abolition of war and the substitution of imperative, universal arbitration, and thus secure worldwide peace; and so fill the world with security, comfort and permanent deliverance from the terrible sufferings and the awful destruction of life and property incident to all wars.

"Sincerely hoping that you may lend your valuable assistance and effective coöperation, we remain

"Very truly yours,

"(Signed)

"James L. Barton, Secretary of the American Board, Boston; Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board, New York; Russell H. Conwell, the Baptist Temple, Philadelphia; Earl Cranston, Bishop of the M. E. Church, Washington; Charles F. Dole, First Unitarian Society, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Samuel T. Dutton, Secretary of the New York Peace Society; O. P. Fitzgerald, Bishop of the M. E. Church, South, Nashville; James Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore; Willard F. Mallalieu, Bishop of the M. E. Church, Auburndale, Mass.; Benjamin F. Trueblood, Secretary of the American Peace Society."

New Books.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. By H. Campbell Black, M.A. Third edition. Hornbook Series. West Publishing Company: St. Paul, Minn. Price, \$3.75.

This standard work on constitutional law, now quoted with Cooley and Story, has been steadily growing in favor for fifteen years. Written in clear, straightforward English, no other book on the subject is more readable. Arranged in the style of the Hornbook series, the statements of rules being in heavy letters, the amplifications in ordinary text, with key references to the principal reporting and digest systems, none is more available for ready reference. The book is adapted as an outline for lectures in colleges and law schools. The new edition embodies the changes that the progress of the times has made in national legislation. These embrace questions relating to the development of government by commissions with delegated powers, social and labor reforms, and the insular possessions of the United States.

A HISTORY OF CANADA, 1763-1812. By Sir C. P. Lucas, K. C. M. G., C. B. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1909. 360 pages. Cloth, 12s. 6d. net

For the student of American-Canadian relations, and particularly for friends of the peace movement who are beginning to make their historical preparation for the proposed celebration of the One Hundred Years' Peace between the United States and Great Britain, this work will serve as an excellent foundation. It takes up the political situation in Canada, when, by the treaty of Paris, 1763, it came under the Dominion of Great Britain, describes the relation of Canada to the American colonies